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negro; extreme liberty without the control of the white man brings him back almost to the ancestral savagery. The negro kills with little or no premeditation; is sure to obey the sexual appetite; is seldom guilty of infanticide or any atrocious suppression of descendants. The negro is very tolerant, has few needs which oblige him to struggle; is contented, if he can be lazy.

The Hindoos are isolated from the Creoles, but not in castes; their offences show a certain degenerative refinement in motive or execution; they will not submit to tyranny of masters; debauch, adultery and jealous rivalries involve them in their worst offences; they learn skill and foresight, and are almost professionals in crime. Creolian and Hindoo criminalities conserve their own ethnic and sociological characteristics. The author concludes this study in criminal ethnography by giving a detailed enumeration of measurements and observations to be made in the anthropological study (properly speaking) of colonial criminality.

*De la Criminalité en France et en Italie; étude médico-légale.* DR. ALBERT BOURNET. Paris, 1884. pp. 153.

The author is a pupil of Lacassagne. The book is important as treating of the statistical criminology of France and Italy. The following are some of the general conclusions:—

1. In France criminality has more than tripled; this increase is due especially to the modifications of legislation; crimes against the person have varied little, but rather increased than diminished. Corsica, where crimes are still very frequent, is a veritable disturbing element. Crimes against property are diminishing.

2. In Italy crimes of blood are three times more numerous than in France, and murder is six times as frequent.

3. Assassination is on the increase in France, while in Italy it is diminishing; yet it remains twice as frequent as in France.

4. There is a notable diminution in poisonings in both countries, the number being the same in the two countries.

5. Violations and crimes against chastity are infinitely less frequent in Italy. In France these crimes are increasing at a frightful rate, especially among children.

5. In France infanticide is twice as frequent as in Italy; while parricide is twice as frequent in Italy as in France. Abortion is about the same in both countries.

7. In France and Italy the law of antagonism between suicides and crimes of blood is manifest; in France suicide has been constantly increasing, especially in the army, where it has doubled within the last ten years.

*Ueber die Körperlichen und geistigen Eigenthümlichkeiten der Verbrecher.* DR. v. HÖLDER. Archiv für Anthropologie, Januar, 1889.

The writer gives a short survey of facts taken from his varied and extensive experience as guardian of the insane and administrator of penal justice and prisons. His craniological remarks and his distinctions between insanity and criminality are especially valuable.

Though many characteristics are common to the insane and criminal, one is not justified in doing away with freedom of will; for criminals are not sick, like the insane. It is impossible from cranial asymmetries to conclude as to psychical characteristics. Physical signs of degeneration indicate nothing further than the presence of a tendency to psychical degeneration. It is scarcely a pardonable error to consider every man with these characteristics as a predestined criminal, as some of the Italian school would do (Garofalo).

The great influence of occupation, education, poverty, rough-handling and misery is self-evident. In such cases, where the tendency has

a certain intensity, deformations and even physiognomical peculiarities form an important factor in patho-psychical degeneration. The most important of these symptoms are found in the head and genital organs. Most of the characteristics come from the premature growing together of the sutures. The dropsy of the pia mater can enlarge the cranium in all directions, so long as the sutures in childhood are capable of considerable extension; in the later growth of the edges the coronal suture remains an annular transverse depression from rachitis; a further misformation from the same cause is a flattening or deep depression around the occipital fossa. The inferior degrees of asymmetry of the two lateral cranial sides occur without the premature growing together of the sutures. This is mostly hereditary. The tying up of the head, as practiced in the south of France has no influence on psychical development. If several sutures grow together in foetal life or soon after birth, as in idiots, the form of the cranium is little changed; except it remains microcephalic. If the premature closing of several sutures occurs at the same time; if the height increases at the expense of the width, the head becomes pointed; if the breadth is at the cost of the height, we have a pathological flat head. Premature closing of the frontal suture makes it smaller, low and flat, and causes the orbital arches to project out. The closing of the sagittal suture makes the cranium very long, small and high; both these forms are more frequent in dolichocephaly than in brachycephaly. By the closing of half of the coronal suture, a crooked growth of the cranial roof takes place which in its highest degree produces a kidney-shaped form (plagiocephaly.) The closing of one side of the occipital suture makes the corresponding side flatter than the other.

These misformations are accompanied by those of the face. There is the bird face of the microcephalic heads, and the flattened upper part of the face of the pointed heads; further a high degree of asymmetry of both sides of the face; the bent and flattened nose; so the asymmetry of the orbits; here belong the cases where the under jaw projects beyond the upper; also vice-versa; also the bending of both rows of teeth; the gums are often too flat, too wide and too small; squinting of the eyes, division of the iris; and sometimes skin duplicature in the corners of the eyes reminds one of the mongolian duplicature. The signs of degeneration in the ears are their smallness, great length or want of developed muscles; and very small laps, that grow on.

The deformations of the genital parts have a special diagnostic value, because a part of them in both sexes leads to sexual disorders of every nature, which are causes of mental troubles. The most frequent deformations are: atrophy of the testicles, phimosis, stunted or deformed penis; fissure forms of the urethra, growing together of the penis with the scrotum, hypertrophy of the clitoris, closing of the back part of the vagina. Stunted growth, club foot and corresponding deformations in arms and hands are seen in the skeleton.

The lowest degree of all these deformations are directly connected with individual oscillations within the sphere of normality. Dr. Seiffer from the examination of a large number of criminals found 47 per cent. with at least one of these signs of degeneration; 10 per cent. had cranial and facial anomalies. These deformations are rarely greater in criminals than in normal men, except in criminal idiots or cretins. Physiognomy stands in close relation with facial and cranial signs of degeneration. Habits however have great influence; the passage to prison physiognomy is gradual. In prison garb a face makes quite a different impression. Some criminals change their looks very much. Out of 1022 portraits it was impossible in many cases to pronounce one a criminal from his physiognomy; one will see the features of the insane.

There are two classes of criminals: 1st, criminals by occasion; 2nd, recidivists. The basis of all criminality is irradicable tendency to lying. Men furnish almost six times as many criminals as women; it is easier for men to overstep the bounds of morality and custom. Most women criminals loose every trace of womanhood in demeanor. Criminals by occasion are those who become so through levity, passion, imprudence, unfavorable surroundings and above all through abuse of alcohol. According to Baer 50 per cent. of all crime comes from alcohol; three-fourths are crimes against the person, and only one-fourth against property; while the reverse is true with the recidivists. Minor criminals are to a large extent capable of improvement. To accomplish this, the perversity and exceptionableness of their actions must be recognized. The infanticides are the best of all criminals. The recidivists should be divided into two classes: one class includes those, who for the most part have no mental or bodily signs of degeneration, caused by bad bringing up, society, poverty, sexual disorders; and those who make crime a trade, or as a vengeance for injustice suffered. The improving of these is rare. The second class of recidivists comprises those with inborn criminal inclinations. In prison they are inclined to coarseness, boldness, resistance and willful spoiling of their clothes; they may be regarded as in the first stage of insanity. But legally the recidivists are sharply distinguished from the insane. Delusions sholder the judgments of the insane, but not so in the case of the recidivist. Thieves, swindlers and incendiaries, if not insane, are cowards; robbers and murderers are little affected by fear. Between mental health and insanity there are many cases of hereditary anomalies: nervousness, irritability through the least cause, peculiar unconquerable inclinations, eccentricities, propensity to dissolute ideas with no purpose, a mingling of contradictory peculiarities, of one sided mental powers—this all, united with a weakness of deliberation; here belongs also the inborn criminal instinct. According to Richter, most crimes, especially murder, audacious burglary, common theft, embezzlement, resistance of state power, come by epileptics, or in those with a tendency to epilepsy. Those addicted to alcohol are light offenders. Those with hereditary mental weakness are given to crimes of unchastity.

The class of recidivists is a mixed one: (1) Those who have a positive tendency to insanity or epilepsy; (2) Those whose family antecedents plainly lead them to crime; (3) Those whose morality and sense of honor are destroyed through training and environment.

Criminal phenomena and manifestations of insanity are a distorted or diseased expression of mental activities, which by themselves are present in everyone; but in some they develop in one or the other direction. No one is sure that his mental soundness cannot be endangered through outer or inner troubles; or that he can escape inclinations, which might lead to crime. The increase of crime keeps step with that of population, or rather, with its increase in density, as in large cities. The increase of both insanity and criminality is due to over-population.

*Indeterminate Sentence and Conditional Liberation.* Z. R. BROCKWAY. Proceedings of National Prison Association of United States, for 1887.

One of the best and most successful methods in criminal prophylaxy is at Elmira, N. Y., under the charge of Mr. Z. R. Brockway, a leader and innovator in prison discipline. We give the following to illustrate some points in the method. The true idea of the indeterminate sentence includes all classes of prisoners in custody without any maximum or minimum term. Thus applied, it includes conditional release and the marking system, which are inseparable. The indeterminate sentence